TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Ambeeve To- Bny.
Abbey's Pork Theatre- Frest, the American.
Arademy of Den'go - Exhibition.
Aqueetum-Circia Hathon.
Boothy Theatre- One Huntred Wives. Matter
Ulion Opera House. Widow Scint. Matter. Buty's Theatre-Needles sait ! as. Matters. Grand Opera House - The Banker's Danishter, Matters Haverly's 14th St. Theatre-Hollers. Matters. Haverly's Edth Nr. Theatre-School Batties.

Haverly's Sith Av. Theatre-Civirete Matties.

Haverly's Sible's Garden-Turrite Matties.

Kaster & Hinl's Congort Hall Concert. Mattie

Mad San Square Theatre-Stock Kick. Matties.

Madison Square Gorden-Nati Regiment Enterts.

Manuale Temple—Beamerica, Melines. Middleton's Dime Museum—206 Borery. Square Theater-The Buildieffs. Mattara. Waller h's Theater-The Gavinor. Windsor Theatre-Our German Senator. Matines

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY BUN, issucd to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Wall Street and Washington.

It strikes us that the gentlemen in Wall street who are trying to prevent the Senate Funding bill from becoming a law rather make a mistake. Undoubtedly they have a right to entertain and to express their opinions about the bill; but when it comes to threatening that unless it is modified to suit their views they will wreck the trade of the entire country, they go a step too far. The average Congressman has no such fear of banks and bankers as to make him alter his vote to avoid their displeasure, and as to any possible mischief they may do he will soon find a way to prevent it. If officers of the banks should attempt, as some foolish men here say they will, to withdraw their circulation unless certain provisions in the bill are stricken out, it would be very easy to supply the deficiency with an additional issue of greenbacks, and if they try by underhand means to thwart the negotiation of the new bonds because the rate of interest is not high enough to please them, they can be deprived of the privilege of issuing circulation altogether. It is a dangerous thing for the tail to attempt to wag the dog, for if the dog gets angry he can switch the tail about in a very unpleasant way-for the tail.

The truth is that in matters of national interest there is no set of people so stupid as Wall street financiers. Absorbed in the business of buying and selling stocks and of lending money, they only consider what immediately affects to-day's market, without foresight of the future or regard for what is going on elsewhere. In the present case they are evidently in blissful ignorance of the general hostility of the people of the West and Southwest to the national bank system, and the slender thread of toleration on which it hangs. It needs only a good pretext to secure the sweening of the whole thing out of existence, and the substitution for it of an exclusively national currency That pretext our Wall street bank men seem bent on furnishing, and Washington will, we fear, be only too glad to seize upon it.

A Noteworthy Omission.

It is worthy of note that among the Republican statesmen invited to Mentor in the capacity of Mentors, or otherwise, we hear nothing of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, or of any of his associates in the attempt to purify Republican polities. Gen. GARFIELD's neglect of the New York

reformers has caused much surprise, especially in view of the ostentatious parade of invitations to Messrs. Conkling, Logan. DON CAMERON, and other third-termers of distinction.

Why have these gentlemen been left out in the cold? Mr. CONKLING describes them as "men milliners," and alleges that they part their hair in the middle. But it is not denied that they worked hard for GARFIELD in the recent canvass, and voted for him on election day. Why has Gen. GARFIELD declined to avail himself of their counsel in making his Cabinet, when good advice has been so much needed? Whatever may be the alleged faults of the "half breeds," as their Stalwart brethren delight to call them, withholding good advice on important occaalons is not one of them.

Can It Be?

It is stated, positively, by those who ought to know, that Mr. HAYES has been moved to make his latest nomination for United States District Attorney in this district by assurances that if he would make it the influence of the nominee in the United States Senate would be used to secure the confirmation of STANLEY MAT-THEWS as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the influence of this man in the Senate was sufficient to make Mr. Matthews's confirmation certain.

The model civil service reformer is willing to lighten up the expiring hours of his administration with the phosphorescence which arises from decay; with the lurid light of a corrupt and contemptible political trade, Of the unlitness of this nomination it would be almost safe to say that not one member of the New York bar entertains the least doubt. People who, in their excess of good nature, have yielded to the importunities to sign the applicant's recommendation laugh at the idea of his appointment as

ridiculous. We do not like to say this. It does really pain us to say it. But truth is stronger than a lion; although a lion is pretty strong. And truth is stronger than the shadow of great riches; more especially when the shadow is faint.

This discussion affords a timely opportunity to raise a very interesting theological and religious question. It is concerning what constitutes profanity. According to the Old Testament, as we understand the matter, it consisted in taking the Lord's name in vain.

The New Testament commands us to swear not at all.

We believe in both Now, is the use of the word damned profane? It is not swearing; but somehow it seems to us rough and objectionable. though frequently the point of a story is lost if the word damned is omitted-it being a word perhaps altogether too frequently used by strong characters who employ strong language. The way the question arises is this: The late Commodore VANDERBILL, who was not only a man of a million, but a man such as can hardly be found among fifty millions, is reported to have when he heard that the latest candidate for District Attorney was to be married to his beautiful grauddaughter; Some of my daughters have married damned fools, and now it seems they are going to carry the same thing into the next

generation.' Evidently the omission of the word damned, in repeating the story, would detract greatly, not only from its force, but

from the truth of history.

urgent the occasion, to repeat such a story in the columns of a widely circulated journal? If it is not we shall be sorry for having done it this once, and shall desire to avoid doing it again. On so interesting a question we should be thankful to have the opinion of divines of acknowledged authority, such as Bishop POTTER, the Rev. Dr. McCosn, the Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Bishop CLARK, Dr. BEVAN, and all the most prominent clergymen in the country,

If it is wrong to repeat such stories a great many people sin. No doubt the story, which is so character-

and marvellous perception of charactermay justly determine the fate of the nominee in the Senate. But ought the story to be literally told; and if not literally told would it be truly told?

What nice questions, and yet how imporview!

The Coming Inauguration.

Gen. SHERWAN, in his capacity of chief marshal of the inauguration show, proposes to convert it into a great military parade. He has ordered a large body of regular troops to be present, who, according to his programme, are to be the main feature of that occasion. The civic and political societies that started this huge demonstration, and expected, of course, to occupy the front places, find themselves thrust back, and do not take the loss of prominence is good part.

Twenty thousand regular and volunteer troops are expected to attend the ceremony, and the estimates made for strangers range between forty and fifty thousand. According to Gen. Sherman, it will take three or four hours for the military procession to pass along Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. Therefore, his plan is to have a review after the President shall have taken the oath of office, near the White House, when the time will not be limited.

This arrangement does not suit the noble army of officeholders and officeseekers, who fear they may not be seen at all after the troops have been reviewed, and when, weary with fatigue, the President and his party will probably have withdrawn from the grand stand. The aspiring managers find themselves badly cornered. They can't unmake Gen. Sherman as marshal, and he refuses to revoke or to modify his orders.

In giving this distinction to the soldier element in a pageant professedly intended to honor the Chief Magistrate, who represents the ascendancy of the civil over the military authority under our institutions, the imperial tendency of the Republican party is made manifest. The leaders are not content with the plain and honest usages

of the fathers. At the second inauguration of Gen. GRANT, the military was made to play a conspicuous part, for the first time on any large scale. The cadets at West Point were taken from their studies to add to the spectacle. That experiment had a significance not then fully understood. On the 4th of March it will be enlarged by tens of thousands, and the people will be given to understand that, in the event of a close or a doubtful election, the sword of BRENNUS may be thrown into the scale. HAYES was put into the White House by fraud and force. Who shall say that example may not be repeated by a desperate party greedy of power?

Mr. Shaw's Attack Upon the Land League.

In our opinion, the ex-leader of the Home Rule party has done himself no credit by his recent manifesto. The charges which Mr. Shaw has chosen this critical moment for levelling at Mr. PARNELL and at the course pursued by the managers of the Land League seem to be of two kinds. He denounces the policy of parliamentary obstruction, and he insinuates that the spokesmen and promoters of the actitation for land reform are disposed to skulk away from the penalties incurred, and to leave the Irish people in the lurch.

As regards obstruction, it is hard to see how those members of Parliament who represent the Land League could have honorably abstained from resorting to this expedient. Instead of sharing the exasperation with which the Government majority came at last to view the obstinate resistance which the Coercion bill encountered, we should bear in mind what was said touching that measure by prominent Liberals up to the date of the meeting of Parliament. During the autumn, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who speak for a large section of Mr. Gladstone's followers, had opposed Mr. Forster's demand for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and had declared that, at all events, a remedial measure ought to be proposed simultaneously with the bill conferring on the Government extraordinary powers. These were the views of men who really wished Ireland well, and who had powerful champions in the English press, the Pall Mall Gazette and the Fortnightly Review being conspicuous among them. Such being the opinions of English Radicals, the Irish members elected to up hold the interests of the Land League would have seemed recreant to their duty, had they failed to exhaust every parliamentary device within their reach to oppose a coercion bill severer in its provisions than any since Earl GREY's; a bill, moreover, not coupled with any definite programme, but merely with a vague promise

of future land reforms. What were Mr. PARNELL and his fellow members of the Land League party sent to St. Stephen's for but to denounce, obstruct, and delay, by speeches and by tactics, by every weapon forged by English patriots in their long struggle with the Crown, a measure whose obvious intent was to paralyze the Land League agitation before its aim had been attained? We should remember, too, that it was the Liberals themselves who, in 1876, taught the Home Rulers how an objectionable measure might be practically defeated by persistent interruption and postponement. In a word, obstruction is one of those questions as to which neither Mr. GLADSTONE nor Mr. PARNELL can be pronounced definitely in the wrong, because the two men occupied essentially different points of view. It was the business of the Prime Minister to use all legitimate efforts to give effect to the will of the majority in the House of Commons. It was imperative on Mr. Pan-NELL to withstand that will with steadfast resolution, and thus demonstrate his unflinching fidelity to his constituents.

It is true that a widespread feeling of exasperation has been aroused in England by the deadlock in legislation caused by the opposition of Irish members to the Coercion bill, and this, undoubtedly, will make it more difficult to obtain the assent of the House of Lords to a trenchant and generous reconstruction of the Irish land laws. Such. however, was the precise result predicted by the Pull Mall Gazette, which built on this well-founded apprehension its strongest argument for a prior, or at worst a simultaneous, introduction of substantial reforms. The Conservatives, on the other hand, who But is it right and proper, no matter how I wish to entangle the Government in an inex-

tricable dilemma, and those Whig landlords who would be glad of some excuse for rejecting the claims of Irish tenants altogether, have insisted that prompt and rigorous coercion must precede the first conciliatory overtures. They have had a great deal to say about the necessity of maintaining the authority of the laws and the dignity of the English Government, and they have shrewdly profited by the panic into which Mr. FORSTER fell in the atter part of last year. Now, however unfriendly may have been the motives of these people, there was something, istic of its great author-a man of intuitive unquestionably, in their arguments; but while we recognize this, it behooves us to acknowledge no less frankly the peremp tory duty of the Irish members. Mr. PAR NELL would have stultifled himself and be trayed his party, whose agitation he avers has been strictly within the law, had he tant in political and religious points of failed to remember that, in the past, coer-

cion has proved the death knell, and not the harbinger, of reform. In respect to Mr. PABNELL's visit to the Continent, which seems to have caused some perplexity and alarm in Ireland, and to which Mr. Shaw adverts with not a little mailce, two comments suggest themselves. In the first place, Mr. PARNELL has returned to England, and on last Friday resumed his seat in Parliament; that fact disposes of the rumors that he had stolen away to Paris, and was thinking of going to America in order to avoid arrest. Whether there was adequate ground for his temporary absence after the affairs of the Land League were thrown out of gear by Mr. Davitr's arrest, is a question which we may do well to let Mr. PARNELL and his friends settle among themselves.

Now, as regards Mr. Shaw's attack, we must say that while, in our judgment, it is not justified by any evidence yet forthcoming, the assailant chose his time well, if he were at heart an enemy of the Irish people or if his patriotic sympathies were over borne by personal rancor. We submit that it was not the proper moment, when the British Government was about to be armed with extraordinary powers, and when the timid and self-seeking were likely to fall away, to cavil at possible faults of detail, and seek to discredit the men whose organized efforts have forced the grievances of Irish tenants on the anxious attention of the GLADSTONE Cabinet and of English public opinion.

So Far As Money Has Any Influence

Our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Post, calls our attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury receives only a few hundred dollars a year more than the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

This is true; but it does not affect the fact that the Judges of the Court of Appeals receive too little.

The judiciary is falling into contempt for its small pay. The wisest, brightest, greatest men in the country, not employed in editing the Erening Post, should be on the

The pitiful and venal nominations of various sorts which Haves has been sending to the Senate during the last month of his career have opened the eyes of many who had been his friends. No occupant of the White House ever did more in this way to demoralize the mili tary, the naval, the judicial, the diplomatic, and the consular services. His late nominations, where they have not been routine promotions have been, with a few notable exceptions, unfit

It was moved in the Baptist pastors' meetng yesterday by the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR that the newspaper reporters be asked to give full and verbatim reports. It is a tremendously interesting meeting that can get that amount of space in the daily newspapers. Perhaps the rest of the reverend preachers did not possess Brother TAYLOR's confidence in their ability to be of consequence in their talk on blue Mondays, for not one of them seconded his motion.

The Senate yesterday passed the Post Route bill. A bill making inauguration day a legal holiday in the District was favorably reported. A Cattle Diseases bill was considered propriation bill, which increase the force of the Pension Office, were the occasion of criticisms upon the management of that office. In the House Mr. McManon introduced a resolution calling for a statement of the refunding of the ten-forty bonds. Mr. WARNER introduced a bill to create a Board of Fiscal Inspectors to watch over the collections and disbursements of the Government. A bill referring the Choctaw claims to the Court of Claims for adjudication was passed. A bill was passed giving \$10,000 for the preparation of a classified abridgement of all letters patent of the United States. Mr. Unner introduced a resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of freight charges upon inter-State ommerce.

There is no reason why the delay on the Apportionment bill should cause its failure. It is a measure so largely affecting the House and o little concerning the Senate that the latter body is likely to take pride in showing its cour tesy by approving whatever number of Representatives the House may fix. Hence, an Apportionment bill in passing the House is probably as good as passed altogether.

The action of the House Committee on Indian Affairs in deciding, "on account of the early end of the session." not to report a bill for the relief of the Poneas, but requesting an appropriation of \$160,000 to carry out the agree ent with the Poncas, is worthy of Schunz himself, by whom it was no doubt inspired. The Schurz agreement is precisely what should not be carried into effect. If Congress will simply do nothing at all about the Poncas until Mr. SCHURZ gets out of office, his successor can hardly fail to do them more justice. To carry out Schuzz's agreement would be the prevention of future Ponca relief; and the adrolt way in which the subject is put, with its reference to the approaching end of the session. should not deceive Congress.

This being the day especially dedicated to the momory of the man who always gave credit for his hatchet clips, we bog leave to call the attention of our esteemed contemporary, the

World, to the following case: World, to the following case:

From the Borld, Fd. 21.

The present head of the The explorage branch of intective service of the the nolice system in England forgint police is Mr. Has tall present under the director with the head sition of Mr. Howard Virgary, the second of the Howard Virgary, though of England decreases. Was born in Francial editions, the second of the Howard of England decreased at the Polytectonique. He embraced Polytechnique, and emindranting as a profession, brased the intermini fraction. He was for a less which extraording the second management of the polytechnique, and emindranting as a profession, brased the intermining fraction. He was for a less which as accomming fraction. He was for a less which as a second and forming fraction. He was for a less which as a second and forming fraction. can of Secret London and the Barrian was rained war. After the expert. Follow at the head of the Barrian was rained of the detector as employed for Basanas in the Francischer mai war and mat was which led to the asteroid was a control of the secret police of the description of the Barrian was rained as the francischer was a control of the secret police.

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employed to take charge the English secret poince. As we have remarked upon similar occasions columns of THE SUN, whether press or poetry, whether of fact or of fafey, is entirely at the service of our sometimes accurate and sometimes scrupulous contemporary.

The mistake made by the friends of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER in their first relief bill is brought into stronger light by the failure of the recent attempt to call up his case again in Congress. If, directly after the report of the Scho-FIELD board, exonerating him, a bill had been ride behind the other.

introduced simply to restors Gen. PORTER to advancement of meritorious officers already in the service, very likely it might have passed. But a large award of damages was asked; and when the mistake was recognized, and a modified bill was presented, it found Congress rather listless on the subject. The chances of the bill's becoming a law are now

doubtful. After the many reports from Peruvian sources that Lima, if captured, would be pillaged by a brutal Chilian soldiery, the remarkable discipline, good order, quiet, and abstinence from even a taunting demeanor, on the part of the Chilians, are worth noting. Lima suffered much more from its own mobs than from its conquering enemies.

It must be an immense relief to BISMARCK, GLADSTONE, GAMBETTA, and other notable personages, to learn that the Spanish Government denies the report that it proposes to pursue an ambitious policy in Europa.

JUDGE POLGER AND THE TREASURY.

ALBANY, Feb. 21 .- Many persons seem to think that Chief Judge Folger could hardly be tempted to lay down his judicial robes and take up the seals of the Treasury. He was one of the two Republican Judges who were elected on the plan of minority representation in 1870, and only last fall was chosen Chief Judge for a long term by a majority exceptionally large. It might be inferred that such a calm barbor would be more congenial to a man of his mental ways than a return to the stormy waters of politics.

But there is human nature in Judges of the highest courts. Sanford E. Church, whose place Judge Folger fills, was for a long while lesirous of leaving the bench to become Governor, or Senator in Congress, or Secretary of the Treasury. Chief Justice Nelson of the old Supreme Court was twice a prominent candidate for United States Senator, and he once came very near an election. Smith Thompson. one of Judge Nelson's distinguished predeces sors, resigned the post of Chief Justice to be Secretary of the Navy under Monroe and Adams, where he continued five years, when he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Even there he was not con-tent, and in the memorable struggle between Jackson and Adams, in 1828, he ran on the Adams ticket for Governor of New York, and was beaten by Martin Van Buren.

The ambition for political distinction haunts he Supreme Court of the United States, though in that tribunal it usually takes the direction of the Presidency. Justice John McLean of Ohio was a candidate for that office before the Buffalo Convention of 1848, and the Republican Convention eight years afterward, which nominated Fremont, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase pursued the Presidency till he rested from his labors in the grave. Justice Stephen J. Field was voted for on every ballot in the Cincinnati Convention. Justice David Davis abandoned the bench and went into the Senate so that he could follow this phantom unencumbered by judicial habiliments.

Judge Folger, therefore, has plenty of preedents for retiring from the bench and taking political office.

What phase of politics has he heretofore represented in this State? Years ago he was a Silas Wright Democrat, or, as the more familian phrase ran, he was a Barnburner. He sided with that faction in the contest of 1848, when the aspirations of Gen. Cass for the Presidency were finally extinguished by that model Free Soiler, the Sage of Lindenwald. In 1851 he was chosen County Judge of Ontario as a Democrat, and held the office for four years. The Republican party was formed in this State in 1855. Many influential Democrats assisted in its organization, of whom Preston King and Reuben E. Fenton are examples. In 1856 Judge Folger joined the party, in company with a large body of Democrats, of whom Gen. James S. Wadsworth and Judge Ward Hunt are specimens. In 1861 Mr. Folger was elected a State Senator from the Ontario-Sen ea district, where he remained eight years, taking a leading share in the business of the Senate and the management of his party. In 1869 he was appointed Sub-Treasurer in this city. He kept vigilant watch over the millions of greenbacks and bullion of the Government till May of the next year, when he went into the Court

of Appeals. Soon after Mr. Folger entered the State Senate there began to be shadowed forth in the Republican party of New York three factions. which ultimately took the names of the Morgan wing, the Fenton wing, and the Conkling wing. without action. Clauses of the Legislative Ap- Until he ascended the bench, and was thus withdrawn from politics, it was always understood that Mr. Folger was in full accord with the Morgan branch of the party, was strongly opposed to the Fenton branch, and held an independent position toward the Conkling branch. It is believed in the interior circles of the party that though years of labor in the quiet chambers of the Court of Appeals may have modified his views and mollified his spirit he remains at bottom about the same as when he defeated the confirmation of some of Gov. Fenton's important nominations in the State Senate, and when Gov. Morgan procured him the appointment of Sub-Treasurer in this city. It is further claimed by those who ought to know that it was Gen. Arthur, who, under the old divisions, was a stanch Morgan man, that first suggested to Gen. Garfield the name of Judge Polger for the head of the Treasury.

If Judge Folger should enter the Cabinet, and should soon thereafter go to pieces, he would then have leisure for studying the opening par-agraph of Dr. Johnson's story of "Rasselas Prince of Abysainia."

CONKLING WILL RULE OR FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- In their final revenge Evarts and Hayes are doomed to disappointment. The New York nominations about which there is any contest will be hung up in the Senate, to die with the session. What is called Senatorial courtesy has served Conkling a good turn at this pinch. He is not popular with his colleagues of either party, but as a member of the Judiciary and of the Commerce ommittees he holds the fort.

There is little sympathy for Evarts, Sherman and Hayes in their humiliation. They turned Arthur and Cornell out of the Custom House upon published charges affecting the official integrity of both. Afterwards, they stultifled themselves by supporting one as a candidate for Governor and the other as a candidate for Vice-President, and volunteered a certificate of character to each of them.

They thus convicted themselves either of calumny or of hypocrisy. Having kissed the rod that smote them, and having been dragged at the tail of Conkling's chariot as the spoils of his victory, they complacently ask the Senate to share in their feminine resentment by striking down officials supposed to be friendly to the Senator. And in bliesful ignorance of the temper of that body, they were deluded with the abourd notion that this desire would be gratified, when every page in the chamber know better.

Mr. Conkling has thus not only applifilated his enemies again, but he has forced a situation which will compel Gen. Garfield to show his hand, at the very start of the Administration, in regard to the Federal patronage in New York The new President will be confronted with the expired commissions, and he must fill them. To yield to Mr. Conkling the patronage would

surrender of the policy marked out by Mr. Blaine for the succession, the central idea of which is to weaken the Senator. He might be willing to give him a fair part of the offices. like those now pending before the Senate, so as in the past, all original matter contained in the | to show that there was no disposition to invite a quarrel. But Mr. Conkling will be satisfied with no such compromise. He must rule as the master, or he will fight. He must dictate all the

great appointments, or he will not touch them. President Carfield will naturally seek to find a way out of the predicament by making concessions. But this course will only post-pone the inevitable issue which sconer or later must bring the lisine and Grant factions into collision, because both seek the control. As both propose to ride the same horse, one must rida behind the other.

A BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN.

The Story of Gen, Skobsleff's Victory Over

St. Peterseurg, Jan. 28 .- A solem thanksgiving service was held to-day in the chapel of the Winter Palace for the great victory over the Turkomans at Geck-Tepe. The Metropolitan, Isidor, officiated, assisted by the Palace clergy. All the court, the Ministers, and the high military and civil officers were in attendance. At 1 o'clock the Czar entered the chapel, having on his arm the wife of the Czarewitch. All the members of the Imperial family walked behind him. Going over to the group of Generals, the Czar congratulated them on the victory. "Be as happy." he said, "as I am!" One prayer was recited by the Metropol itan on his knees; the Czar and all in the chapel were kneeling. At the To Deum a salute of 101 guns thundered from the Petropaulowsky Forress. All the public and many of the private buildings are gay with flags, and to-night the city is brilliantly illuminated. All day long the

Czar has been receiving congratulatory despatches, and the Te Deum has been sung in all the provincial cities promoted again, and is blobeleff has been promoted again, and is dressed as "High Extendenty," He was addressed to the second class. Only seven other men have it, the Czar's Government to undertake the hazardous trans-Caspian expedition in the teeth of famine and lark of money, and in spite of the perilous results of the like expedition of 1978, I called upon Col. P., who is in the employ of the Minister of War. The Colonel said:

Invasion, pillage, and murdler, constantly committed by the Turkomans in our trans-Caspian of or war. But technique and murllimated our army, took our cannons, which they mounted at Gook Tepe and some other forts, and seized our small arms, which since then they mounted at Gook Tepe and some other forts, and seized our small arms, which since then they have used in their assaults on our trade caravans, and which recently did such murderous execution upon Gen, Skobeleff's soidlers. Since our defeat in 1879 the Turkomans have become more rapactous and boider than ever before. A grave altornative presented taelf to our Government, either to give up our trans-Caspian trade or to Astron the next of the despread on made, which they hound have the made and the present war was brought about at first everybody here believed that Gen. Skobeleff was too rash and andactous to succeed beyond the Caspian. Happilly he proved to Baa cautious and prudent as boid and brave, Of course, his ceamies are morities at his measpected victory.

The Turkomans are regarded as the most warrike and the boidest of all the na

The Geok-Tepe oasis is inhabited by about 200,000 people, of whom about 50 600 are grown males. No doubt it was a hazardous undertaking for Gen. Skobeleff, with his 5,000 men and fity-two cannons, to meet such an enemy. But the Russian hero was equal to the emergency. He knew well that in a hand-to-hand fight his small army would be annihilated. So he mansaced to always keep the nomads at Berdan ribe range. Once before the fortress of Geok-Tene that factors a proper section. aged to always keep the fortress of Geok-rish range. Once before the fortress of Geok-Feps, the General relied upon earthworks; un-der protection of the sand sacks his mendug the mines on their knees. In that way Skobeless penetrated to the very nest of the rangelous nomads. One masterly stroke, and one of the two stronghoids of the Turkomans fell under

the Czar's scoptre.

Notody here denies the fact that all the trans-

nomas. One masterly stroke, and one of the two atronghoids of the Turkomans feil under the Czar's scoptre.

Nobody here denies the fact that all the trans-Caspian possessions of Russia as yet bring her only loss of money and lives; yet it is evident that the Czar's Government has made its mind up to hold on to them. Lately a trans-Caspian calle has been laid from Baku to Krasnovodsk. On the eastern coast of the sea a number of forts are garrisoned by Russian troops. A telegraph and ralirond stretch one hundred versis from the sea. There are hospitals, too, provided with costly steam machines for making ice and distilling water, for there is no fresh water good for drinking. Everything goes to show that the Russians intend to make a long stride toward India. No wonder, then that the German press has sagin taken up its task of raising difficulties between Russia and England. The National Zellung, for instance, again reminds England of the alleged saying of the Czar that "Russia has no boundaries in Asia." It is generally believed here that the Russian Government desires to establish a strong for tress in the centre of the Turkoman territory, in order to insure the safety of the Russian merchants trading with Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva. The reports of the Russian war correspondents are luit of adoration of Gen. Skobeleff. He achieved his hard task in a short period of time and with a small loss of life. He led his army through a desort took a fortress, and dispersed an enemy tenfold his strength, at the cost of 15 officers killed and 45 wounded, and 223 men killed and 535 wounded. Among the Russian Generals there is no more dashing and yet more prudent soldier than Gen. Skobeleff. The provisioning of the army was a very difficult matter. The cameis were the only means of transportation. Saveral hundred of them were bought (100 roubles a headt, and others hired (25 roubles par month). Under such circumstances, the General tought it would be an inexcusable luxury to have special provisions for himself and staff, and

FAIR HAVEN, N. J., Feb. 21.-At this place there are two public schools, one for white children and another for colored children. Recently the colored fenaie teacher of the colored school resigned, because of ne misunderstanding with the school trustees. The tees then closed the colored school, sending the torix timer colored punis to the white school. Are white price is the white school. The white price revealed, and the attendance of white chickren quited for the above to cache the ket relation did the trustees were forced to procure a colored larb almost and forcement for each of the kind school. Both schools almost and forcement of pupils, but the feeding these their kinds of the schools of the schools are the colored and the schools of the schools are the feeding these their highest the children of the schools continues.

The Sprague Divorce Sults.

PROVIDENCE, Fab. 21.-It is expected that the orniclengased to the Sprazue disorce cases will appear id arrange for a day when the cases scan to beard in "All petitions for divorce simil he hard and fried in the canning where the petitioters reside. Sprague to with draw has sun, but it is calculated doubting whether he could be percunded to retreat or retreat, measured as he has not one of this friends here that he has been doub-termation of such a character as to warrant him to ac-tuating ever to laye with the wire.

Teachers' Salaries Delayed.

There has been some delay in the payment of There has been some delay in the payment of salaries to the teachers in the mixed public schools in the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards. It was said yesterday at the office of the Roard of Education that inhered the primary and grammar teachers in these schools had drawn equal salaries, \$850, whereas the schools had drawn equal salaries, \$850, whereas the primary second stimulation because only \$750, \$750

ENGLISH FARMERS IN DESPAIR. The Effect of Bad Harvests and of American

From the London Economist.

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Journal of Commerce Suggests his Im-

From the Journal of Commer-

lower, Secretary Sherman fairly laid himself open to

impeachment. The gravamen of the charge against

President Johnson was his alleged usurpation of Con-gressional power. In the case of Secretary Sherman, this could be easily and completely proved. The testi-

mony for his conviction stands in his own handwriting

In applying to Congress for authority to change the mode of lovying sugar duties, he confessed that it could not be done without an alteration of the law. Congress twice

upon gratifying his gradge against the augar importers—who had enraced him by their steady opposition to his previous unjust rui-ings—Mr. Sherman then deliberately usurped the

power of Congress. He promulgated an order cover-ing the very points which Congress had refused to incor-porate in a law, and which he asserted was outside of his

anthority without the desired legislation. He enjoined

upon all the Custom House officers a compliance with

this order, as if it had been a law passed by Congress and

signed by the President. And ever since Sept. 2, 1879, this mere dictum of the Secretary has had the binding

effect of a Federal statute, because Custom House men

have not dared to disregard it. If Congress has for more than a year tamely submitted to be overridden by this audacious Secretary, Federal officers who owe bread

and butter to his favor should not be expected to brave his vengeance by declining to enforce his order as law.

In his treatment of this sugar question the Secretary's impudence has been matchless. He has not only con-

temptuously snapped his fingers at Congress, but he has

coolly set aside the rulines of Federal courts to which ap-peal had been made from his injustice. He does even

worse than this. He protends that these rulings support

his own views. He actually persists in that impulent construction in his recent letter to the Chamber of Com-merce. He thus attempts to put two branches of the Gov-

ernment-the legislative and the judicial-under his feet.

If here is no ample cause for impeachment and removal

from office, then Congress is impotent to protectitsel; and is at the mercy of any ambitious and unscrupulous "civil officer" who may choose for reasons of his own to

seize upon powers which the legislative authority had

CORONER . SURPRISED.

Comptroller Campbell's Proposal in Regard to the Rental of their Offices.

Word was received at the Coroners' office

vesterday that Comptroller Campbell wished to see a Coroner forthwith. Coroner Ellinger responded to the summons. When he returned he said that the Comp-troller, knowing that the lease of the premises now

occupied by the Coroners at 40 East Houston street will

expire on May 1, proposed to rent to them rooms in the old savings bank at the Bowery and Bond street. To

of those premises for the use of the Excise Department

as now.

Coroner Ellinger told Comptroller Campbell that if the Coroners were thus to pay their rent themselves they would select the location of their offices, and not choose

A Million Bushels of Corn.

some time, were sold on Saturday and to-day for shi

to the Elections Committee a bill of excesses and of \$7.400. Among the vouchers is a receipt from P. Butter for \$5.000 for professional services. To mittee will probably award Mr. Boynton \$2,000.

Bob Toombe and his Brass Band.

I suppose every one connected in any way

with the University of Georgia has heard of the language oak in front of the chapet and in councetion with it i will relate an amedicale of Bob Toombe, showing his in petnous, irrestable nature, which so characterized him

Toombs had been attending college two years, and was writin a week of graduating, when, in a difficulty, be stabled one of the stableds, subjects, a serious had not attained for the stabled one of the stableds, subjects, a serious had not attained for the stable of allow him to finish with them, as he had so marry completed his course, and had also being even a specific replace. To courts himself petitioned them not had not place, and the apparently subject to the commence, and the seniors vehiclemently of any preparatory to receiving their diplamas, he stable of a loss being independently stable of a loss being independently stable of a loss being independently stable of the sta

Then, in as cool a manner as peasable, he placed him-

Then, in account infinite as beauty, the placed min-sed in a chair and made an oration such, it is said, as was never spaken by a student here believe or since. He never received his disjoina, though after his condended floation speech it was sent to him, but was retirined with the answer, "Do-in the diploma; when it would have been an honor to me I was refused it; most, which I am an honor to it, it is offered in: "He was afterward reconsited with the family, and is now one of the stablelest supporters of the coding.

Luminous Newspapers for Midnight Perusal.

A new invention is reported from Turin. It

From the Portsian

Thomas Carlyle.

How they will great han I when he nears the home.

Short fast the door! Let not our sugar din. Vex the long read of not our sugar din.

Vex the long rest of patriarchai ago.
But one step more cirrical peace to bin.
England's Philosopher and Chelsea's Sage!

To crown with immediate his honored head

Out from the unknown shore, the bordes gust— treamwell of England, Frederick the tireat— Will lead the grant pricesson, and recast. The roll of genous that he joined so into

What will his message be, from life to death tirand here worshinger of years ages?
"Is England true" they it say hum in one inwaih.
"Faithful to history." He'll answer No!

To this indictment he must pledge his word— What warrant else could an historian sign!— He lived through Eugland's triumph, but he heard with dying ears the shudder of decline.

Perchance the revolution and the shame
That like black shadows grossed the Commons' floor
Were spared him dying? Whisper not their name—
shut tast the door. He's sleeping. Close the door.

ter life. as had been attending college two years, and was

From the Atlanta Coustitution.

refused to put in his hands.

considered and twice rejected his application.

-A Saginaw bridegroom, disturbed by a norn and pan serenade, went out and killed a serena The bullet which was shot into Billy It may be from fear of America, it may be Carter, at Clerburne, Texas, did not hort him much, but the powder ignited his clothing, and he burned to death, Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, of the Chienge

It may be from fear of America, it may be from the long continuance of unprofitable harvests, it may be from the rise in the expenditure especially upon labor, or it may even be from increased intelligence, but there is a hopelessness about firmers' complaints which experienced men, familiar with their ways, never remember before. They hardly look for any improvement. They do not speak of the bad times as excentional. They do not, among each other, talk of prices as sure to improve. Above sli, they throw up their farms on apparently light provocation. Experienced land agents notice a total difference of tone, an indisposition to hasgie, a sort of determination to make none but low offers, and to stick to them. The tenants, as they say, seem not to want the farms, and make offers too low to be entertained, in a kind of spiteful sport. Very often no offers at all can be obtained, and the land is either thrown upon the landlord's hands or goes out of cultivation. The latter occurrence was formerly most unusual in Great Britain, and seems almost impossible; but there is no reason to doubt the statements made that in every county in the south and east large numbers of farms formerly yielding good rents are lying iffe, the landlords being unwilling to cultivate for themselves or able to bear a temporary loss. We know in our own experience of a district in which eleven farms, poorish to fair as to soil, are deserted and untilled, and have read advertisements of a quite extraordinary character in the way of templation to tenants. Of farms in the landlord's hands, and of farms broken into two or three, there is no cand, while land in modest patches has sunk in value in a degree which suggests a kind of dread among tenants as well as land buyers. There is a feeling of hopelessness, in fact, abroad among farmers of the better class, and of reductance to remain in the business, which of these may produce important effects, willingness to farm having been an important element in the trade. It differed from all others in its Times, is said to profess a belief in spiritnalism, and to claim "constant communication with the spirit world." -Dr. William A. Hammond says, in the International Residentian he gave water from Lourdes 6 a pious patient, calling it something else, and her spations were at once aggravated, but when he used considered. mon water, telling her it was from the imracul

SUNBEAMS.

she as quickly improved. -The history of Germany and of German The history of Germany and of German historians is being rapidly written in bronze and marks. To Queen Louise and to Gothe status, were creeted in Berin in the course of last year, and now a committee for the raising of a monument to Lessing has issued an appeal to all Germans abroad for subscriptions in aid of

the purpose.

Opposite Jacob Bauer, in a St. Louis. atreet car, aat a man with a box of surgicel instruments in his lap. Bauer had been on a long spree, and his nerves were unstrung. He imagined that the man was a surgeon who intended to cut his head off. Frightened by the idea of decapitation, he drew a knife and made an aitempt at suicide.

-The ghost of a Mexican bandit is said to haunt a cell in the jail at San Jose, Cal, and the prison authorities use it to enforce discipline by playing apag authorities in the chain gaing, and who had been sen-tenced to the chain gaing, and who refused to work an the atreets, was placed in this cell, but after passing one night there he gladly went to work as ordered

-Charles E. Pearce was the first man at the ticket window of the Olympic Theetre, St. Louis, on the first day of the sale of seats for the Manieson opera performances. He found, however, that the best places were already marked off the diagram, presumably for speculative purposes, and has instituted a sun for damages, on the ground that the terms of the advertisement were not compiled with by the manager. Testimony is being taken in the case.

—Prof. Thorold Rogers having closely ex-

mined the journals of the House, finds that on no occasion during the history of Parliament has the authority of the Speaker on a point of order been called in ques-tion. Mr. Speaker Trevor was expelled the House for hav-ing accepted a bribe, and Mr. Speaker Nortou was called to order for having questioned the candor of an honora-ble member: but on a point of order the ruling of the Chair has atways been held conclusive. In his bold assumption of the law-making .- The work of restoration and preserva-

tion of the famous St. Mark's Cathedral at Venice is proceeding steadily. Scaffolding, enclosed by acreens of bamboo work, obscures a portion of the facade as it has for ten years that of the ducal palace adjoining. The present workmen are showing much ingenuity in relacing and restoring the beautiful marbles and mesant, and this unique edifice promises to be preserved another housand years for the admiration of C -The gentry of the west of Ireland are

particularly vainglorious about the titles of their residences and the approaches thereto. Cottages are often, with splendid exaggeration, styled castles. A witness was recently examined before the magistrates in the County of Clare. "And where did this occur?" asked Major McNamarra. "It was just by the little "boreen' that leads up to your Honor's house," was the malictous answer. "Stop!" reared the indimant Major. "Boreen, indeed! I protest, it's a shplendid avenue." -A writer in the St. James's Gazette says

that the climate of the Mediterranean const of Spain is decidedly superior to that of the Riviers, and that on the decidedly superior to that of the Riviera, and that on the memorable Tuesday, 1 st month, when England was such a prey to the elements, there was scarcely a ripple upon the sea off Barcelona, while the orange groves, which the railroad sairts on leaving the town, were basking in the sunsitine. He believes that whatkeeps English and Americans away is the irregular mail service. The letters are not lost further rive at the following the contraction of the contraction vice. The letters are not lost, but arrive at fittel intervals

-The great historical picture of the members of the Berlin Congress, intrusted to Prof. Auton von Werner, is now all but complete and ready for suspen-sion in the banqueting hall of the Hathlens in Berlin, here it will be unveiled on the 22d of March next, the Emperor's birthday. The picture, which bears the in scription, "European Congress at Berlin; 187e," is said to be exceedingly well done, both as to form and color, ter, who has endeavored to express in the looks and grouping of the plenipotestiaries the attitude of their various powers to the leading idea considered by tiem. —The Rev. S. B. Weston, pustor of the

stand he has taken. The society, like many other Uni tarian bodies in New England, is protected from extintion by a fund, which in this case provides an income. 800; but the conditions of the fund require that the min ster shall "faithfully preach those broad and concross views of God which are known by the name of Unita-rian." The trustees refuse, therefore, to pay the money, claiming that a Unitarian must be a Christian. Their action has been sustained by a board of reference, in which were the Hon E. E. Hoar, Prof. Everst. Ed. ward Everett Hale, and Elizabeth P. Channing.

-A contributor to an English weekly crites: "I was told by an American triend that the clies of Philadelphia have a perfect mania forcellecting and there are several superfluous rooms that the Comp-troller proposed to be devoted to the Coronera. The Comptroller further proposed that the cent of these rooms be paid out of the Coroners' contingent fund of \$8,000, instead of being an additional charge to the city as now. the It amounts to kieptomania. Calling upon friends with whom they are sufficiently into be bureau to glance into the looking glass. The amusing part of it all is, that on kissing good-by at the door be peculiarity of her visitor, calmly removes jun after pin from the outer cloak, where the departing mest has placed them, and smilingly sticks them some

would select the idention of their offices, and not choose the city for their landlerd.

The Coroners have not yet determined upon their course, but Coroner Brady made several successions yeaterday which may be acted upon. He proposed to have no public office, but to have each Coroner immesses business in his private office. Inquests, in this event business in his private office. Inquests, in this event will be held in the large room in the Morgue provided for the purpose, in the case of persons who die in the city institutions. The law allows, said Coroner Brady, the helding of inquests in the houses where the localized of the dead are.

The contingent fund of \$0.000 is used to pay for stationary, the care of the offices, the salary of the summons officer, the back hire, car tares, Ac., of the Coroners. aliere about her own person." -Henry Irving has succeeded in becoming n London the pattern of the joing men and the slot of the young women. At the universities the cultus of the ong-haired tragedian has succeeded the rage for me itseval ritual. The class that used to be Poseyites are ryingites. Instead of oratorios and intesals, incense an Oxford frames, the boys adorn their rooms with scenes and characters illustrative of the tay rite's most recent siecess. The youth of to-day affects long bair tucked be St. Louis, Feb. 21.—One thousand cars of No. t mixed corn, equal to about 1,000,000 bushels, which hind the wars, cultivates eyelrows, and wears a power with affectionate regularity. The actors are borrowing the actor's reculiarities. They walk like him, stride like have been standing on the track at East St. Louis for om, and talk like him. The Irving manner will soon be as pronounced on the stage as the Macready grean.

some time, were cold on Saturday and to-day for shipment to Raitmore. The price was 30 coats, which is above the rollin, figure, but it is understood the corn will gut forward at a cut rate, although at some that rate has not yet transpared. This shipment will grid have the unserburdened railroad tracks on the other size of the river and make room for an equal number of case. About 6 0,000 bit held of the were shipped yesterday by between 10 New Orleans on foreign in count, and 25,000 but lets of wheat were shipped yesterday by between 10 New Orleans on foreign in count, and 25,000 but lets of the work of the w -Mr. Mitchell Henry, who is called on to resign his sent for Gaiway by the Land League because he has declined to follow Mr. Parnell, is the head of the great house of A. & S. Henry & Company of Manchester, who also have a business connection in Philadelphia. Sciore the death of his uncle and the retirement of his brother, which placed him to this position, he had prac-tised and attained a reputation as a surgeon. Since 1871 he has sat in Parlianness with Major Notan for the county. The Cost of Butler's Services Not Allowed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Mr. E. Moody Boynand was a strong supporter of home rule under Mr. But, but has declined to accept Mr. Parnell's rule. He will therefore lose his seat at the pext election. He has built ton, the unsuccessful contestant of Dr. Loring's seat from the Third District of Massachusetts, has presente a magnificent eastle in the wilnest part of commune, and, by a large expenditure, made a wilderness fiscan. He has spent immenses sums in employment and charmed and all manner of Food deeds, but this will not save him rom the Lesgue's destroying axe.

-The Czarowitz of Russia is hardly so tall as his father was in his best days, but to coust to meetly, if not quit, six test in height, and is remarkably seen thested and broad shouldbred, with all the approximate of great strength. His innergray eyes rescribe those of his mother a relations at He see Darmatailt more than 10s 14 ther, who has the dark blue eyes which are to be seen 10 the portures of Alexander L. Patil, Peter the Great Sid several other members of the Hance of Remark. The shape of his head is rather popular, one of those only fitted by a large but, which, when worn, appears out of form of head may have used predicted the below. This form of head may have used predicted by several orders from of desistic power, as Alexander II has more of it than is generally seen, though not as much as his set. A small month, with extended to small mouth, with extremely good teeth, which he such mostly, with extremely good feeth, when you shows whom a more he longing, it the Carrowing's extractive this half is suburn, and his complexion very carr. In 84. Progressive he manufer appears must entractly intired in uniform, but when copying a heliday among also were relations, he may be exactly a very homovaried suit of shepherd's plaid, a black his, a white hat, art with toother glove, ring, but which has a wear no executive an executive to a substantial progressive and the results of the contractive and executive the progressive and the contractive and executive the substantial progressive and the contractive and executive and executive the contractive and executive the substantial executive and refpet while is wident from the marks of freshibs on the third and fourth impress this less than, and a slight sear on his humple, whose a building in a line read in one of the battles in the Tarkinghwar. -One of the most eccentric old ladies in

Enrope died the ether day of her restrict the Strahmer Straker, Heran, where the high lived to diabsounts age tomor for meanly had a conduct, a sentery temple servant having been the only harrow being with whom she had beld any personal common almo-more than highly years, she was well all and do herseff a manage in the way of entergrant smaller, would never permit her anarhaputs to see every formitive to be an arred, so that the according for dwelling after her death, the action action food everything within them, except the kinds of them is not covered with layers of venerable fact from the action of the covered with layers of venerable fact from the action of the covered with layers of venerable fact from the action of the covered with layers of venerable fact from the action of the covered with layers of venerable fact from the action of the covered with layers of venerable fact from the action of the covered with layers of venerable fact from the action of the covered with layers of venerable fact from the action of the covered with layers of venerable fact from the covered with layers of venerable fact inches thick. For many years sin had well in plant any other hody garment but a many streamer count was her custom to wear a boot or one part and a time the other, and she never took off her of any other. except to change them for now more where out. She always passed I've despired in the evening and several are not to the several and several are best of the several and the several are the several are several are several are several. making a point of finishing ber repast ber it kent a great many discs, rive, and heave, and a new work on nonless to be preclaimed and heave it came out. In this strange, has been should of cighty two. Her whole peops in with the strength of a handsome legacy to mentalized and strength of strength of